Vol VI. FEBRUARY, 1915 No. 2

The Woman Voter

Published Monthly 5 Cents a Copy

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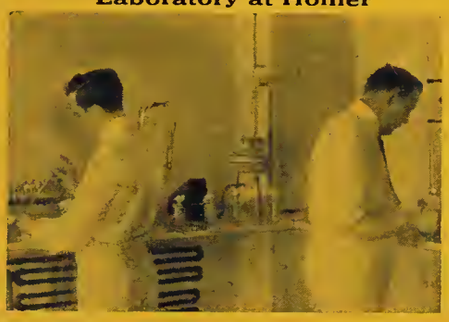

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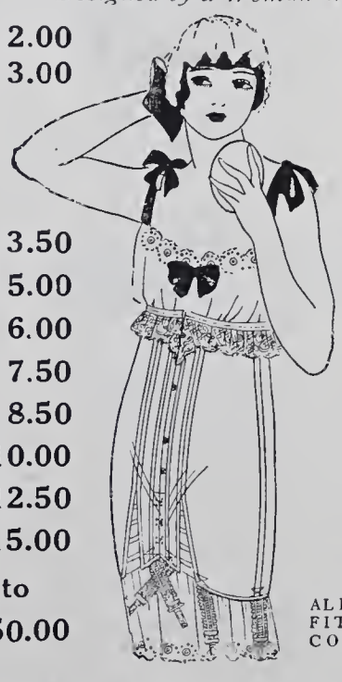

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THE WOMAN VOTER

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THE WOMAN VOTER

48 East 34th Street **New York City**

Subscription price yearly, 50 cents Single copy, 5 cents
Tel., 6310 Murray Hill Advertising rates on application

MABEL ROLLINS, Business Manager

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

131,831 Members in Greater New York

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Greater New York is organized to win votes for women in 1915.

It follows the regular political party plan, having a leader in every one of the 63 Assembly Districts and a Captain in each Election District of the city.

Its purpose is to enroll the name and enlist the support of every resident of New York City who believes in equal suffrage and will uphold the referendum in 1915.

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27 Lafayette Avenue.

BRONX:
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Remember Our Advertisers Are Helping in Our Cause. Let's Reciprocate.

THE WOMAN VOTER

FEBRUARY, 1915

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL

THE final passage of the bill submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters of the State is in sight. Before this edition of *The Voter* is being read it is likely that the New York State Legislature will have completed the work necessary to pass the suffrage amendment on to the voters, and that New York will be fully a campaign State.

With the unequivocal promise of all the political parties to pass the bill for the second time through its necessary final stages, suffragists have taken it for granted that their measure was certain to come to a vote in November of this year, and they have worked with that end in view, but the completion of the final steps will put new zeal and enthusiasm into the campaign.

When the bill was introduced in the Assembly, January 13th, by Mr. Harold Hinman, Leader of the majority, the newspapers had items from Albany stating that the suffragists did not want the bill introduced for fear of a defeat. The facts were these: About the time the Legislature met the question arose as to what would happen if the Constitutional Convention should submit a qualification of voters clause, and that their clause together with our suffrage amendment from the Legislature should both go on the ballot. Because of this question, on which it was thought best to obtain expert opinion, the suffragists delayed the introduction of their bill.

The concensus of opinion now seems to be that we need not fear a slip-up of this kind. On the 21st of January Mr. Elon Brown, Leader of the majority, introduced the bill in the Senate and hastened it through to its final stages. Both the opponents and those working for suffrage seemed to be agreed on one point, that the question of woman suffrage must be submitted to the voters in November, and that no technical difficulty must be allowed to interfere with a fair appeal to the electorate. Both friends and foes seem to be united in wanting a straight-cut issue; the foes because they think the suffrage amendment will be defeated; suffragists because they feel equally sure that they will win. Not that victory will be easy. Let us not under-estimate the forces against us. There has never before been a suffrage campaign in a State where big business forces were so solidly intrenched, where political machines were so powerful, or where vicious interests were so strong. These influences are all against changes in the electorate, especially an increase in the native, literate, educated, moral and law-abiding vote. They are all within the existing government, enfranchised men, while we are outside the government, disfranchised women, and they have unlimited financial resources.

In spite of these unequal forces we have a *good fighting chance* to win New York in November, and *we mean to win*. We have something that cannot be beaten —an unquenchable spirit because we have a righteous cause; we have an army of women who have had a hard training, who are putting themselves and all their resources into this fight; we have an increasing number of men who realize that it is an unfair and inhuman burden that has been laid on women. Since the early days of our history as a nation when the principle of democracy was established, no class of men has ever had to fight for the ballot. It has been extended to them class after class by those already in power; first the aliens, then the laboring man, the negroes, the Indians—each in turn has had the franchise right given to them without a struggle, or without having to prove their fitness or their desire, and at the present time the President is trying to extend it to the Filipinos. It remains for women to have to make this unequal fight for themselves, practically alone, to prove that they are better, braver, wiser and more qualified than men have ever had to be.

We have accepted the challenge—the fight is on. We call on all who believe in the justice of our cause to join the colors now. There are many of you who believe in suffrage who are not working for the cause, who do not realize the urgency of the call; many of you who are working, who are dividing your time and money with other interests. We ask you to put other less immediate issues aside for the next ten months. Every other interest can wait, ours cannot. We go to the voters in November whether the war is over or not, and whether business conditions have improved or not.

For every anti-suffrage woman in this State to-day there are at least a thousand suffragists. We need you all in active service. If every woman who believes with us that women are people and that equal suffrage is just and right will do her best work now, we are sure to win. Everyone knows that suffrage is coming in New York State; the only question is, shall it come now, or shall we go on working several years longer, and then spend an enormous amount of time and money going through another campaign.

We enter this last year better organized, better financed, with more workers, better equipped in every way than any State has ever been before in a suffrage campaign. It is up to you whether we shall win now and put an end to all this waste of money and energy which is being given to winning the vote, and release the ability of women for constructive work, or whether several years more of educational work and another enormous sum of money must still be given. A dollar now is better than a thousand next year. A day's work now is better than a month next year. The suffrage fight will not stop until we have won. Shall we win now or five years later?

We cannot win for you, but we can win with you.

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN

VOTES FOR WOMEN

A NATIONAL ISSUE

WOMAN suffrage was debated for ten hours on January 10th, when the Mondell or Susan B. Anthony resolution was before the House of Representatives. The measure was defeated by a vote of 174 to 204, failing by only 78 votes to get the necessary two-thirds affirmative vote.

Party lines were not strictly drawn in the fight, though Democratic leader Underwood, voicing the attitude of his party that suffrage is a state issue, strongly opposed the resolution, while Republican leader Mann was one of the chief speakers of the suffragists.

The result had been anticipated by those who had worked for the amendment. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, vice chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, issued a statement following the vote in which she said, "The vote exceeded by four the most sanguine count of the Congressional Committee, and was therefore most gratifying. From any point of view the achievement of a vote on this resolution was a victory for the suffragists, since it had never before reached the stage of consideration in the House itself."

"Nothing was more significant of the strength of suffrage," said Dr. Shaw, in commenting on the debate, "than the fact that a large number of men who voted against the amendment declared themselves in favor of the enfranchisement of women, but opposed to the granting of the right except by the individual states.

"While there was one speech which reached to the depths of vulgarity, which formerly marked the discussion of this subject before state legislatures in the early days of the agitation of this question, the uniform higher plane upon which it was discussed shows the higher regard men have for women and the growing acknowledgment of woman's ability to deal with the questions of government as well as those of moral and spiritual import.

"On the whole suffragists are greatly encouraged."

The debate was followed with unusual interest. In spite of a driving rain the women began to arrive as early as seven o'clock in the morning and stood about in the corridors until the doors were opened at ten. A few minutes later the galleries were filled with people who for the most part stayed patiently until the vote was taken at 8:45 in the evening. It is significant that the audience, except for the suffrage and anti-suffrage delegations, was well sprinkled with men, one entire gallery being reserved for them. In this gallery at no time was there a vacant seat.

The session was called at 11 o'clock and Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, presented the special rule providing for the consideration of the suffrage resolution. He announced that he should support the rule because he believed a vote should be given on any proposal which had become a national issue, but that he should vote against the resolution on the ground that it was a matter for state jurisdiction. After an hour and a half of debate the House adopted the special rule, 209 to 31, and then settled down to ten hours of debate.

Opponents of the resolution based their opposition largely upon the argument that for the Federal government to prescribe qualification for suffrage would be an unwarranted invasion of the right of the individual states to control their elections, and further upon the contention that there was no adequate public demand for this amendment.

Arguments for the amendment were in the main that the widespread demand for woman suffrage, its success in the states where it has been tried, and the principle of "allowing the people to rule," justified the submission of the proposal to the states for ratification. The text of the bill, which was under discussion, is as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION 130 HOUSE RESOLUTION 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

THE history of the amendment as summarized in *The Suffragist* is as follows:

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.

THE DEBATE OF JANUARY 12TH

A STATE QUESTION

CHAIRMAN HENRY of the Rules Committee began the debate with a plea that woman suffrage should be left to the States.

"I am willing that this matter should be fought out on the floor here," he said, "and I shall vote for the rule, but against the suffrage resolution. I shall never vote for a proposal to take away from the States the right to say who shall have the ballot."

THE CAUSE IS NATIONAL

Representative Campbell of Kansas said woman suffrage would raise national standards.

"We boast of our civilization," he said, "but to-day men resort to the same force to settle their disputes that was resorted to by Cain and Abel. May we not hope that asking the women of our nation to participate in the affairs of the nation may raise that standard and enable us better to settle the nation's problems?

"With due reference to the President's opinion, this question is of greater moment than the establishment of employment agencies even after two years of Democratic administration. The President invokes the doctrine of State sovereignty on this issue with the same enthusiasm and confidence that others of his party invoked that doctrine in favor of human slavery many years ago.

"The doctrine of States' Rights would be a better shield to use against woman suffrage if it were invoked against Federal authority in preventing the spread of yellow fever and the ravages of the boll weevil in Southern States and the establishment of employment agencies in the North, where there are so many jobless men."

HIGHER NATIONAL STANDARDS

Favoring national legislation on woman suffrage *Representative Kelly* of Pennsylvania said:

There is no reason why the cause of woman suffrage should be met piecemeal and solved in fractions. There is no magic power in the State line to make the women of Illinois fit to vote and the women of Kentucky unfit to vote.

THE OPPOSITION PREJUDICED

In the same vein, *Representative Taylor,* of Colorado, said that the opposition spoke from prejudice and misinformation.

"I believe the welfare of the national republic is superior to the whim of any State," he declared.

WOMEN MAY BE TRUSTED

Republican leader, Representative James H. Mann, supported the amendment with the following arguments:

"No one denies the intellectual power of women to make proper use of suffrage. I believe the time has come in this country when we must safely say to those who are in intimate relation with us all through life, that we ask you to help us in the management of the affairs of this nation, in the hope that we may make progress still greater in the future than we have in the past, in the belief that granting responsibility will bring new considerations to the great problems which we have to meet."

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Mr. Mann spoke of the services of women to society and to men:

"They nurse us in infancy," he said. "They educate us; they teach our children; in the main they run our churches; they are in control of our civic organizations; they are our counselors—to them we turn for advice which is most valuable to us in temptation and trial. I am quite content to trust their judgment at the polls."

EXPERIENCE A PROOF

One of the strong suffrage speeches was made by Representative Mondell, who said:

"Twenty-four years of political experience—eighteen as the only representative of the people of a suffrage State on the floor of this House—qualifies me, I believe, to speak understandingly of the effects of woman suffrage. We have not solved all the problems of government. We do not claim to have become perfect in legislation or administration in Wyoming. But our experience has at least demonstrated beyond controversy how utterly without foundation are each and all of the stock arguments against the exercise of the elective franchise by women.

"We are, and have been, of the frontier, and some of our communities and people have been considered by the hypercritical to be a little rough and ready—almost wild and woolly—but in that forty-five years no woman, to my knowledge, has ever been annoyed or insulted or received any but the most courteous treatment in the discharge of her political duties. If there have ever been any family disagreements over politics they have never reached the public ear. If any woman has neglected her family Dame Gossip has not reported it.

"In grace and charm, in devotion to duty, no women on earth excel those of that commonwealth, where for two generations women have voted regularly. During this period the women of Wyoming have quietly and modestly exercised a constant, helpful and beneficial influence on legislation and administration."

"After forty-five years of experience there is no division of opinion on this question among us. Our people would as soon think of surrendering their charter of statehood as of depriving their women of the ballot."

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC

—The New York Tribune.

THE VOTE FROM NEW YORK STATE

THE great political advantage of having brought the Federal amendment to a vote cannot be overestimated. That our own Congressmen are on record is of great advantage to us in planning future action.

The New York delegation voted on the Mondell resolution as follows:

AYES		NAYS	
Democrats	7	Democrats	12
Republicans	1	Republicans	8
Progressives	1		
Total	9	Total	20

The poll of the New York delegation should be held for reference.

AYES

Brown, D.; Maher, D.; Metz, D.; Chandler, P.; George, D.; Taylor, D.; Mott, R.; Clancy, D.; Smith, D.

NAYS

Calder, R.; Fitzgerald, D.; Griffin, D.; Riordan, D.; Conry, D.; Dooling, D.; Carew, D.; Patten, D.; Cantor, D.; Platt, R.; Parker, R.; Wallin, R.; Talcott, R.; Fairchild, R.; Underhill, D.; Danforth, R.; Gittins, D.; Driscoll, D.; Hamilton, R.; Goulden, D.

ABSENT OR PAIRED

O'Leary, Wilson, Dale, O'Brien, Goldfogle, Loft, Bruckner, Oglesby, McClellan, Ten Eyck, Levy, Dunn.

REPRESENTATIVE BROWN'S SPEECH

REPRESENTATIVE LATHROP BROWN, of the first district, New York, made a stirring speech in favor of the Mondell resolution. He said, in part:

"I do not see that the proposed suffrage amendment is in any way similar, or bears any relation, to the prohibition amendment. On the contrary, in its constitutional aspect, it is very similar to the amendment recently adopted by the States and made a part of the Constitution of the United States for the direct election of United States Senators.

"Does this suffrage resolution seek to invade the principles of government on which the Constitution of

the United States is based, and, as it was established by our fathers? Out of mere reverence for our institutions, created though they were by men who understood the science of government more than any other group of men then or since, we ought not, as I conceive, to refuse to make a very candid examination of any proposed changes in our Constitution. If this proposed amendment should bring about any fundamental or even incidental change in our present form of government, I should be the first to raise my voice against, but I conceive that this proposed amendment will on the contrary tend to adapt the fundamental principles of our government to the conditions of our twentieth century existence. Breathing in every word of our Constitution is the ultimate desire to accomplish clean, efficient and faithful public service, and I can imagine no better way of realizing these aspirations, of adapting present conditions to these fundamental principles, than by extending the suffrage to women.

"There is also the grave danger that unless we adapt our institutions to present conditions, the tremendous centralization of capital, the centralization of the organization of national trade unions, the organization of political parties, the overcrowding in cities, all in a manner undreamed of by our forefathers, will insidiously leave us a people with only the shadow of political power instead of the substance. We must have the real power and we must have the real responsibility of government remain precisely where the fathers placed it—with the people. Only by making requisite changes can the framework of our government be maintained in its original integrity."

FROM THE NEW YORK PRESS

Editorial comment in the New York Times, quoted in part:

SUFFRAGISM IN 1915

This campaign begins with the end of a year in which the suffragists won some notable successes. In 1914 they increased the number of suffrage States to twelve, capturing Montana and Nevada, and increasing the number of electoral votes to ninety-one. Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and the two Dakotas voted in the negative. The new year opens with Governor Beeckman, of Rhode Island, recommending equal suffrage in his annual message.

The New York Evening Sun, commenting on the vote in Congress, said, in part:

The truth is that though there is little occasion for jubilation on either side, the suffragists have the better reason for rejoicing since they succeeded at least in bringing the matter to a vote and incidentally in securing a fine advertisement of their cause.

Commenting on the fact that some people fear the effect of a national campaign upon the individual State campaigns, the editorial concluded:

There is little reason, however, to apprehend that there will be any slackening of the campaign in New York. For the moment there seems to be some uncertainty with regard to the best course to be pursued at Albany, but the indications are that the year 1915 will be the most active that we have yet seen in this State.

THE New York Tribune made the following pertinent comment on the House vote:

It is politic, no doubt, to continue the agitation in the national field. Campaigns like that made in the House of Representatives clarify the situation and show just where the opposition to the suffrage movement is strongest. They put politicians on record and help to make votes for women an issue with which national parties must deal. It was a considerable accomplishment to poll 174 votes in the popular branch of Congress for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. That was a demonstration well worth while as a piece of political strategy.

Yet the way to immediate, practical results lies in another direction. Woman suffrage has won all its positive successes in the States. They are the best field for proselyting, and it is always possible to pick out as battlegrounds those which are ripest for the suffrage enlargement experiment. The best chance for the suffragists lies in the gradual capture of enough States to furnish majorities in the national conventions. Control of the machinery and policies of the national parties would soon lead to the abatement of minority opposition to the submission of a federal amendment.

A QUESTION OF METHOD

WHEN a cause reaches the stage wherein methods of bringing it to pass are the chief points of debate—it is practically won. So we rejoice that President Wilson's recent statements on woman suffrage deal not with the question of its justice or expediency but with the problem of how it can *best be worked out!*

"I am deeply impressed with the woman suffrage question," he wrote to Miss Mary M. Childs, a government employee, "but I believe it can best be worked out by states rather than by attempting a change in the fundamental law of the nation. Such a change would run too far and too fast ahead of the general public opinion of the country."

In similar vein the President replied to a delegation of suffragists who visited him January 5th to ask his support of the Federal Amendment. His remarks were as follows:

I want to say that nobody can look on at the fight you are making without great admiration, and I certainly am one of those who admire the tenacity and the skill and the address with which you try to promote the matter that you are interested in.

But I, ladies, am tied to a conviction which I have had all my life that changes of this sort ought to be brought about State by State. If it were not a matter of female suffrage, if it were a matter of any other thing connected with suffrage, I would hold the same opinion. It is a long-standing and deeply matured conviction on my part, and therefore I would be without excuse to my own constitutional principles, if I lent my support to this very important movement for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Frankly, I do not think that that is the wise or the permanent way to build. I know that you perhaps unanimously disagree with me, but you will not think the less of me for being perfectly frank in the avowal of my own conviction on that subject; and certainly that avowal represents no attitude of antagonism, but merely an attitude of principle.

This definition of the President's position on suffrage is discouraging as far as the Federal Amendment is concerned as is his recent message to Congress, which cheerfully makes self government for Filipino men an issue of national importance while ignoring self-government for American women. Nevertheless, the assumption that *State* action would not "run too far and too fast of the general public opinion of the community" is distinctly prophetic and indicates a forward movement in the President's mental evolution.

—*Courtesy of Judge.*

—The Evening Sun.

SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

TWO issues of national importance were debated by Congress in January. Both attracted the attention of the entire country and drew throngs of supporters to Washington. The first bill was introduced by Representative Hobson to provide for nation-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic. It was hotly debated for hours and the final ballot was 197 for the resolution and 189 against—the "drys" having a majority, but not the necessary two-thirds vote.

The second bill, which focussed the interest of all the States upon the House, was the Mondell resolution for a Federal woman suffrage amendment. The discussion lasted for hours and resulted in a vote of 174 ayes to 204 nayes.

In both cases the key note of the opposition was declared to be the doctrine of States' Rights. Leader Underwood, speaking for the Democratic party, said, in making his stand against National prohibition:

This is not a moral issue. No great progress in the world's morality was ever made at the point of the sword or with the force of Government behind it. We are here to-day to consider a proposal as to whether certain police regulations should be turned over to the Federal government instead of being allowed to remain in the government of various States, where the founders of the nation placed them. I believe a man should be as temperate in his mental attitude as in the treatment of his body.

When the Mondell resolution was before the House, Representative Underwood voiced the opposition as follows:

"As the floor leader of the majority of this House on this occasion," said Mr. Underwood, "I have a right to speak for my party. The Democratic party has not been silent on this question. It has not attempted to say what should be done in California, or in New York, or in Alabama. It has not said that the women of any State in the Union should not have the right to exercise the high privilege of the franchise, but I have said that under our Constitution, our laws, in view of the history of our republic, this question must be settled by the individual States and not by the national government.

"There is no question that is more fundamental in the history of the Democratic party than that each State in this Union shall govern its own franchise. If you left the question of the right to vote to the entire people of the United States, they have not the information about local affairs, they are not surrounded by all the conditions that would lead to a wise, a safe, and a patriotic solution of the question.

"This right of suffrage is going to move just as fast as the condition of the people who seek this privilege warrant them in exercising it. If you try to drive it faster than that you court disaster and the wreck and ruin of some portions of the country."

Analyzing the vote we find that many who voted against the Hobson measure, voted also against the suffrage bill. There was this curious inconsistency, however, 72 Congressmen, 63 of them Democrats, 58 of them from the South, waived the doctrine of States' Rights on the prohibition bill, voting for it, but held to the doctrine of States' Rights when the suffrage amendment was balloted, voting against it.

Such records with regard to votes and theories arouse the belief that when an issue seems of sufficient importance to an individual member of the House, the question of States' Rights takes a less conspicuous place. The 72 exceptions also arouse the hope that ultimately, in the minds of Congressmen, the doctrine of States' Rights may yield place to the greater doctrine of human rights.

NEW YORK WOMEN AND PROHIBITION

IN several States the campaigns for equal suffrage have been linked with the issue of "wet" and "dry" and many statements have appeared which imply that there is some official connection between the prohibition and suffrage movements. This assumption is as absurd as it is to say that all women are by nature Republicans, Democrats, Progressives or Socialists. Only anti-suffragists dare to make general statements concerning the characteristics of all women. Those who are in touch with women in their varying activities find that there is just as much difference in the opinions of individual women as there is in the minds of individual men.

Some women are tall, others are short; some women are fat, others are thin; some women like outdoor games, others prefer knitting. Some women are Presbyterians, some Catholics, some are Methodists, some Unitarians and some attend the Jewish synagogue. Similarly some women are Prohibitionists and others are not.

It is safe to assert that many, many women believe in temperance. They know from tragic experience the cost of liquor in terms of human suffering. As to the best method of attaining temperance they are by no means unanimous. If the women of New York State were asked to register an opinion on the liquor question it would be found that like the men of New York State, some believe in state regulation, others prefer local option, some think that a campaign of education should precede legislation and others are opposed to restrictive legislation of any kind.

In New York State the women suffrage movement is officially allied with no other movement. Its propaganda is devoted solely to winning votes for women. Although the Women Suffrage Party endorses many movements for social welfare, it works officially for nothing but the enfranchisement of women. It makes no prophecy as to the way the women of this State will vote. We think that the idea that they will march together to the polls, like an orphan asylum on an outing, and all cast the same kind of a ballot at the same time, will fade away with other anti predictions.

The one opinion that all the women in the suffrage movement hold in common is that in a democracy all the people should have a voice in government and they believe that they are people. Because they believe in the principle of democracy they are willing that all the women of the State should be free to vote their opinion on the liquor question and every other question which affects their welfare as members of the community.

MR. BOWDLE OF OHIO
AS VIEWED BY A SUFFRAGIST

THERE was a certain Mr. Bowdle of Ohio who expressed himself in a somewhat facetious manner in the House of Representatives anent the proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. As one read his jesting comments, one was reminded forcibly of the truism that the world moves slowly. One can trace Mr. Bowdle's prototype in the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript of July 20, 1848.

"Our Philadelphia girls," says the prototype, "object to fighting and holding office. Women have enough influence over human affairs without being politicians. A woman is nobody. A wife is everything. A pretty girl is equal to ten thousand men. . . . The ladies of Philadelphia, therefore, under the influence of the most 'sober second thought' are resolved to maintain their rights as Wives, Belles, Virgins and Mothers, and not as Women."

Upon Mr. Bowdle, the whole significance of the growing woman movement is lost. There was some excuse for the attitude of his prototype, for in 1848 the movement, in an organized form, had only just begun. But what excuse is there for Mr. Bowdle? One can only suppose that he is one of those, whose *inertia*, or inability to grow, helps to retard human progress. The notorious widening of women's interests, their sensitiveness to social problems, and active participation in movements which relate to public welfare, mean nothing to him. He is only able to say of women that they have "beautiful feet," "pretty ankles" and "a beauty most disturbing to business," but that they are not "interested in affairs of State," and are therefore not qualified to vote!

It is apparent that Mr. Bowdle's exclusive pre-occupation with the physical attributes of women is rather a "give-away." The fact that for him only one kind of woman exists, viz., she with the "pretty ankles" and lack of all interest in the problems which so vitally affect humanity, leads one naturally to infer that he belongs to a type which modern science has denoted as being neurotic and "over-sexed." That extreme susceptibility to the "indirect influence" of "a beauty which is most disturbing to business" is a symptom! Such a type is out of line with the trend by which we measure progress. It is decadent from one point of view, and retrogressive from another.

It may seem far-fetched to use such an illustration, but this type suggests to one the story of poor, weak old King Lear, who was made the dupe of the flattery and "feminine" blandishments of his two older daughters, and who spurned the plain speaking of the youngest and really faithful child. His training and temperament made the straight dealing of the true-hearted daughter distasteful to him. He was offended by it, because it did not accord with his prejudices. He was biased and narrow-minded. But his blindness did not save him, and in the suffering which came upon him, through his inability to discriminate between the false and the real, is symbolized the truth that the fates of men and women are bound irretrievably together—a truth which Olive Schreiner has convincingly set forth in one of her "Dreams," and which Tennyson has emphasized in the lines:

> "The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
> Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free."

HILDA RIDLEY

"We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any state in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundations of the Republic. We owe this more to woman suffrage than to any other one cause."—*Hon. Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of the Denver Juvenile Court.*

MR. BOWDLE AS VIEWED BY AN ANTI

A PROMINENT anti-suffrage leader, in a letter to the Hartford Daily Courant, expresses the point of view of the opponents of women suffrage.

THAT SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

Mrs. Markham's Account of the "Anti" Success.

To the Editor of the Courant:

As a delegate to the debate in Washington I want to give the viewpoint of an anti-suffragist, one on the winning side.

For ten hours we listened as the tributes were paid to the women, the emotions rather than the intellect played upon by the suffrage speakers. Alternating with this factor were the anti-suffragists, who gave clear-cut, logical reasons and a chivalrous defense of the anti-suffrage movement.

Mr. Bowdle, of Ohio, one of the strongest and most effective speakers, used that most telling weapon, ridicule, and in so doing carried with resistless force the speaker, the House and the galleries—except the suffrage contingent. Shortly an organized hiss swept through the House from the suffrage body. The speaker rose to his feet and pointing a finger at this disturbing element, proclaimed "The House shall not be disturbed by hissing. The galleries will be cleared of suffragettes if there is not quiet."

The boasted claim of the suffragists is again a bubble and instead of acquiring two-thirds vote of the House they have gone to defeat with less than a half. Suffrage is going, not coming.

—*Grace G. Markham, President Connecticut Association, Hartford, January* 14, 1915.

VICTORY FOR MOTHER TEACHERS

JOHN H. FINLEY, Commissioner of Education, and Samuel Seabury, Justice in the Court of Appeals, have won the respect and admiration of those who have followed the hard fought teacher-mother struggle in New York City. Both men have written opinions which are veritable vindications of the rights of women.

The teacher-mother cases have involved far more than the legal struggle of certain married teachers to remain in the school system after they have become mothers. In a sense, cases like that of Mrs. Bridget Peixotto epitomize the whole question of equal civic rights for women (no men teachers having been dismissed for fatherhood); the whole question of woman's right to economic independence and the right of an individual to be judged upon the basis of efficiency or inefficiency in work rather than by the opinions of others as to the regulation of her private life.

Further than this, the ironic situation which permitted married teachers to remain in the schools, and then punished them for motherhood, aroused public opinion over the entire country. Commenting upon this aspect of the problem, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said, when she heard Dr. Finley's verdict:

"I am exceedingly glad. It was the only consistent thing to do unless they turned the married teachers out of the schools altogether—unless they wished to deprive them of the right of motherhood."

COMMISSIONER FINLEY'S DECISION

THE case around which the legal battle of the teacher-mothers has been fought is that of Mrs. Bridget Peixotto, Public School 14, in the Bronx.

The Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education suspended Mrs. Peixotto on April 22nd, shortly after the birth of a daughter. In October of the same year she was formally dismissed from the public school service. Her dismissal caused a vigorous discussion both within the Board of Education and throughout the city.

In order that her case might be a test for the welfare of other married teachers, Mrs. Peixotto carried her case to the Supreme Court, where she was upheld by Justice Seabury. The Court of Appeals reversed Justice Seabury's decision and ruled that her only recourse was to the State Commissioner of Education.

On January 12th it was announced that Dr. Finley had ordered Mrs. Peixotto restored to duty with full pay from the time of her suspension. The decision was, in part, as follows:

MARRIAGE OF TEACHERS PERMITTED

"The statute relating to dismissal of teachers does not indicate that absence of a married woman teacher for the purpose of bearing a child constitutes a cause for dismissal. There is uo statutory prohibition of the employment of a married woman as a teacher in the public schools of the City of New York, nor is there any by-law or regulation of the body which forbids such employment. The Court of Appeals has decided that marriage after enteriug the service may not, in itself, be made a ground for dismissal.

"The question then is, 'May the board dismiss a married woman teacher for that which is a lawful, natural consequence of marriage and its social sanction?' The answer is found in the opinion of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals: 'Maternity requiring absence at a period of childbirth is a natural consequence of the employment of potential mothers as teachers.'

"Mrs. Pexiotto absented herself by reason of a necessity which should have excused her had she presented it on filng the notification of her absence and the board should have procured her excuse when she was ready to return, for not only was there no willful disregard of duty, but there was respect shown by Mrs. Peixotto for those very reasons for which the majority in its report urged against the presence in the school of one approaching maternity.

DISMISSAL FOR INEFFICIENCY

"Home duties should doubtless, in some cases, suggest to the teacher her withdrawal from school after maternity. Also dismissal for 'general inefficiency' would be warranted if upon the return of a teacher she was found to be unable after trial to perform school duties. But it is difficult to conceive how a reasonable, unwillful absence, due to a natural unavoidable cause, should be construed as neglect of duty, and it is difficult to understand why an absence for the most highly creditable social reason should be so treated.

"As Commissioner I would give every possible aid in my power to promote devotion to duty, zealous service and efficiency on the part of the teachers of the State, to prevent neglect of duty and inficiency and to eliminate incompetence; and I attribute only such high purposes to the Board of Education in its action in this case. But I am of the clear opinion, which I am obliged to follow, that these ends and purposes will not be served by selecting, or seeming to select, for stigma or reproach such a reason for temporary absence from school duty as is offered in this case, or inferring or seeming to infer inefficiency from the mere fact of motherhood."

LEAVE OF ABSENCES FOR MATERNITY

"Without undertaking to determine or to define here the limits of the board's discretion (and it is and has been the general policy of this department to assure the widest discretion practicable), and without discussing here the advantages and disadvantages of the policy of employing married teachers or estimating their relative efficiency (since such rehearsal would not touch directly the matter at issue), I present the conclusion to which I am compelled after a careful and thorough examination of all of the papers in the case: That the Board of Education should have accepted the natural corollary of its policy, voluntary or enforced, of employing married women teachers, and should have giveu at least as favorable consideration to an absence for childbirth as is normally given to absences asked for reasons of persoual convenience, or minor or grave illness, or for purposes of study and travel, or of improving health."

TEACHER-MOTHER DISMISSALS UNSOUND

"If, as this honorable board appears to hold, married women teachers should ipso facto end their service upon maternity, this policy (which I cannot believe sound in principle or wholesome in practice) can be made possible only through legislation makiug it lawful to discharge, because of marriage, a teacher in service."

CONCERNING the problem of mother-teachers in Hungary, Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer says: "Let me tell you that ever since women have been employed by the State in Hungary they have been allowed to marry and to have as many children as they liked. They have had equal training, equal pay for equal work and all educational posts have been equally open to them. There is no written law about their treatment before or after giving life to children.

"The customary rule is that teachers may remain at home weeks before and weeks after confinement, just as their individual case demands it. They get full salary all the time and the authorities pay the substitute just as in cases of illness. Some clerical Roman Catholic schools and some politicians wanted to dismiss married women teachers, but they cannot make laws without the sanction of the Minister of Education and in that department of our government they always refused to pass such laws.

NOT GUILTY

—The Evening Sun.

A FRIEND IN THE ADMINISTRATION

IN the January *Voter* we printed a statement made by Borough President Marks, of Manhattan, in an address before the City Club. He now sends us a stronger statement for publication.

"In the many important commissions which I have appointed during the past year, I have named women on almost every one, and have found that they were active, enthusiastic and effective workers. It is delightful to note the keen interest which women are taking in civic affairs, and it seems to me that they should be encouraged to the very limit in the interests of good government.

"Government of the people and by the people surely includes women under the term 'people' in both instances.

"I have said that until it is considered an honor to be a politician, we will not have good government. I believe that the entrance of women into public affairs will help materially in bringing about this desired result. Increased responsibilities should bring about increased abilities. Women will rise to their new obligations.

"Therefore, I am not only in favor of the referendum in this State on the subject of woman suffrage, but I sincerely hope that the result will be favorable to the increased duties, as well as the rights and privilieges of women."

A POSSIBLE DOUBT

The only difficulty that occurs to us off-hand concerning Mrs. Dodge's estimate that only 200,000 women in this country believe in suffrage is that the Woman Suffrage Party has enrolled 131,000 members in Greater New York alone.

Alice Duer Miller, in the N. Y. Tribune.

WHAT THE OHIO CAMPAIGN SHOWS

MARY GRAY PECK

SINCE the recent suffrage campaign in Ohio resulted in a second defeat, and since the proportional strength of the votes for and against the amendment was about the same in 1914 that it was in 1912, it becomes imperative that we look into this apparent standstill of our propaganda in the most important State so far attempted.

We all know that the campaign of 1914 was more vigorous and better equipped than that of 1912. We know that it was systematic and carefully planned. We know that the women of the State were awake and on the job. Why then did we make no apparent progress in gaining strength over the opposition?

Before attempting to answer this question, the difference between the two campaigns must be taken into consideration. The first was a campaign preceding a special election on a new Constitution. The second preceded a general State election, at which four constitutional amendments were submitted.

The constitutional election called out about 45% of the electorate; the general election, about 85%. The men who came out in 1912 to vote on the new Constitution were the most intelligent and serious-minded men of the State. With the exception of rejecting woman suffrage they adopted a progressive Constitution, and they proved by polling a higher number of votes on our question than on any other of the 42 amendments that it commanded their attention more generally than did any other. There were 584,810 votes on the suffrage amendment in 1912, of which 249,420 were in favor, 336,-875 against.

In the campaign of 1912, the opposition came from the wet interests. It was open and well financed. This year there was no open opposition from any quarter—unless the antis are counted opposition instead of assistance. The liquor interests officially denied working against woman suffrage, although they distributed anti literature with theirs all over the State the week before election. This literature was published by the Anti-suffrage Association, and it is difficult to see how the brewers could get it in quantities so enormous, or how they would dare distribute it with theirs without knowledge and consent of the Antis. Another instance of co-operation between the Antis and the brewers is seen in the fact that the official paper of the latter ran a series of articles outpoured by a Cincinnati anti-suffragist and adorned its pages with portraits of one of the well known anti leaders and other like ornaments of our sex. It was edifying to see the Cincinnati authoress calling upon heroic manhood to save us from ourselves, while on the same page the brewers were beseeching mother, home and heaven to save heroic manhood from having to go dry!

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the reasons for the virulance of the wet and dry fight in Ohio. Suffice it to say, two of the four amendments voted on in 1914 were on the liquor question. One was for local option, the other for State-wide prohibition, and both aimed to do away with the existing county option.

Enormous votes were cast on both amendments; the higher, on the local option amendment, amounted to 1,100,796, while prohibition polled 1,089,955. A very large proportion of voters voted against both amendments, as may be seen from the fact that local option won by the narrow margin of 8,300 votes, while prohibion lost by 83,371. The highest vote for or against any of the amendments in this election was cast against prohibition and numbered 586,663.

In 1912, suffragists said it was the liquor interests who defeated our amendment. In 1914, we know it was the drys who lost us the election. There were 503.292 votes cast for prohibition, while suffrage polled 335,390. On the face of the returns, therefore, there were 167,902 prohibitionists who did not vote for woman suffrage. In round numbers, that is *one-third of all the Prohibitionists who voted!*

But the case against them is worse than this. All the men who voted for suffrage were not prohibitionists, by any means. We know there were some wets who voted for us on the grounds of democracy and justice. Many of them were in the Socialist Party, and we heard them speak for us in open air meetings. We know that many supporters of county option, who voted against both local option and prohibition, voted for suffrage, among them some of the most influential men in the State with their following.

It is incontrovertible that our 335,390 supporters were made up of all shades of thinkers on the wet and dry question. Since that is true, it follows that a good many more than one-third, probably one-half of all prohibitionists voting, failed to support the suffrage amendment. It is a conservative estimate of our county option and wet friends which places their number at 83,000, and makes up the rest of our 335,000 voters out of the 251,-000, which is half the prohibition poll.

If the 167,902 drys who did not vote for us *had* voted for us, the majority against us would have been but 15,003. I believe there were fully 8,000 drys who voted against us, and a change of this many votes from the negative to the affirmative column would have wiped out that 15,000 majority, and given women the ballot in Ohio. In other words, if 85% of the prohibition vote had gone for woman suffrage, and there had been no prohibition vote against us, Ohio would have been made a free State by a handsome majority.

Therefore, it is with justice that we credit the prohibitionists with being largely responsible for our defeat in Ohio. I am not accusing them of going back on the suffrage plank in the Prohibition and Progressive Party platforms, for it is possible that all party members supported suffrage. The prohibition vote was far larger than the party vote. We accuse them not as a party, but as a class. We say they failed to support the cause of justice and democracy with which their own cause must ultimately stand or fall. The immediate result of this failure is that in losing not only their amendment, but county option, they find themselves in far worse case than they were before the election—as they deserve to be.

Furthermore, if suffrage had to lose in Ohio, it is fortunate that prohibition lost, too. If prohibition had carried its supporters would have been satisfied with the present attainment and vigilant only to preserve it for the future. It would have remained an isolated reform, in their minds, superior and unrelated to other social movements. They would have continued to be men of one idea. Putting prohibition above democracy, just as the whiskey people put their business interests above democracy, they would have been content to keep us disfranchised, as they have done in Maine and every other State which they control exclusively.

For when you look at the prohibition map, it does not thrill you with pride in the democracy of the prohibition forces. Kansas has been the only prohibition State to give women the vote, and the reason we got it there was because we had partial suffrage there before they got prohibition. With the exception of Kansas and the three equal suffrage States which went dry this year, and which women's votes helped to make dry, *the prohibition States are black on the suffrage map.*

A WORD about our apparent standstill in proportional gain over the vote we polled two years ago. Our absolute gain was 85,970, but relatively to the vote against us we polled 40%, which was about our percentage in 1912.

Since it was the intelligent and public-spirited portion of the electorate which came out to the Constitutional election in 1912, we probably polled our full strength at that time. The 85,970 gain, therefore, represents actual converts made during the last campaign among the indifferent voters.

Our problem is now to win 200,000 more votes from the indifferent or opposed. There was a majority of 182,902 against us in the last election. To be on the safe side we must cover that majority, and our gain in the last campaign shows that it can be done.

The whole burden of this propaganda will not rest on the Suffrage Committee by any means. Already we have more than a third of a million voters in Ohio. This immense group will work silently and irresistibly for our cause. We have the leading papers of the State. We have the most influential men and women in every walk of life. The liquor question, which up to now has obtruded itself and thrust our cause into the background, has at last come to a place where it demands woman suffrage as a condition to any satisfactory solution of the saloon problem. The instability and insecurity of regulative legislation which rests on an electorate which is swayed this way and that by the indirect influence of a powerful body of non-voters, works hardship to wets and drys alike. The only way to get peace on the liquor question is to get a settled equilibrium of public opinion. The only way to do that is to give everybody a vote and create a stable majority.

In conclusion, the two campaigns have raised up in Ohio a strong, fearless, trained and aggressive army of young campaigners. Speakers have come to the front in all parts of the State. Every city of importance has headquarters. Every county has a suffrage group, more or less organized for county work. A new and brilliant method of campaigning, by means of the "suffrage troupe," has been invented. More than half a million women have come out for the ballot. Three thousand women have taken some active part, other than giving money, in the last campaign.

Surely a cause which gains such strength as this from defeat can view successive defeats with fortitude and even with cheerfulness. The undiscouraged temper of Ohio suffragists is seen in their voting, during their recent State convention, to resubmit the amendment "not later than 1916."

WOMEN AND NEW YORK STATE

HENRIETTA W. LIVERMORE

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF WOMEN

IN 1880 women were given the privilege of voting at school elections in country districts.

In 1901, women paying taxes, were granted the right to vote on questions of local taxation in all towns and villages of the State.

In 1910, women in all towns, villages and third class cities were given the right to vote on the issuance of bonds.

All others have no vote.

PROGRESS TOWARD EQUAL RIGHTS

1800—No married woman in the State could hold any property or make a will. No woman could go to college. No woman could enter any trade, industry or profession outside the home.

1821—The first female seminary was opened at Troy by Emma Willard. That a girl should study Latin or geometry was considered ridiculous.

1848—New York first gave married women the right to *hold* and *control* their *own* property. The first convention to consider the rights of women was called at Seneca Falls by Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mary Ann McClintock.

1849—The first woman to graduate in medicine took a degree from the medical college in Geneva, N. Y. Her name was Elizabeth Blackwell. She had been refused the right to study in ten different Colleges of Medicine. The people of Geneva thought her either wicked or insane. She was not admitted to lodgings in New York City, where she began her practice, because people thought she was not respectable, and so she was obliged to buy a house in which to have an office.. (To-day there are 7,387 women physicians in the United States.)

1853—The first woman was ordained as pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church in South Butler, N. Y. Her name was Antoinette Brown Blackwell. While she excelled in her work as a student, her name was not mentioned in the list of graduates, and she was not presented with her degree until fifty years had passed. She was appointed a delegate to the first World's Temperance Convention held in New York City. Horace Greeley reported the convention as follows in the New York Tribune:

"The first World's Temperance Convention has been held.

"The first day was spent in keeping a woman out.

"The second day they gagged her.

"The third day they did put her out.

"This ended the first World's Temperance Convention."

1860—Wider "Married women's property act gave them power to control property including their own *wages.*

1860—Joint guardianship of children.

1862—Joint guardianship of children *repealed.*

1867—Married women given authority to *will* property.

1872—Mother again made equal guardian of child.

1880—School suffrage to women in country districts.

1888—Joint guardianship act again repealed.

1893—Joint guardianship act finally established.

1901—Tax suffrage to women in towns and villages.

1910—Women in towns, villages and third class cities granted right to vote on issuance of *bonds.*

THE LAW AND WOMEN

WHILE New York State is one of the best with regard to laws concerning women, there are many laws still dicriminating against them. The following list of discriminations was compiled by *Gilbert E. Roe.* For further details of the legal status of women, see *"Do the New York Laws Discriminate Against Women? Gilbert E. Roe, The Woman Voter, March, April and May,* 1914.

1. The property and income of a woman is *taxed* the same as that of a man, and yet she has no vote in determining either the amount of the tax or the purpose for which it shall be expended.

2. A woman's *property is taken* precisely the same as a man's for public use, yet the woman has no vote in determining whether or not the public necessity existed for taking the property.

3. The law exacts from women the *same penalty* as from men for the commission of a *crime,* yet no women has a vote in determining what constitutes crime or what excuses or mitigates it.

4. The woman is held to precisely the same measure of responsibility for the *violation* of a *contract* as is the man, yet she has no vote in determining the conditions which make a contract valid and enforceable or void and of no effect.

5. The woman has no vote in determining the *machinery* of the *law* by which her property rights or her personal rights are supposed to be protected. (She cannot sit on grand or petit jury).

6. In all matters concerning the *custody* of the *child* the law discriminates in favor of the man.

7. In all matters of *religious* training and instruction the father's will is supreme.

8. In all matters of appointment of executors or administrators, the statute expressly gives the preference to men over women.

9. The husband can serve on the jury on the strength of his wife's owning some property, while the woman, whether wife or not, cannot serve on the jury at all.

10. The laws relative to curtesy and dower are unfair to the woman.

11. The law grossly discriminates against the *mothers* as compared with fathers in the matter of inheriting from their own children.

12. The law grossly discriminates against *wife* in all matters of *joint earnings* of husband and wife.

13. If a husband dies, leaving no descendants, but leaving either a father or mother, or brother or sister, or even nephews or nieces, the widow takes only half of the personal property. Under the same circumstances, the wife dying, the husband would take all.

NEW YORK LAWS

Recently a wife had saved and put in the bank $600 by economies practised in the household, from the allowance made by her husband. The court held that the wife's savings in this case belonged to the husband. All the newspapers remarked upon it as an unjust law.

By *dower* the wife is entitled to the *use* for life of one-third of the husband's real property.

By *curtesy,* the husband is entitled to the use for life of *the whole* of the wife's real property (if a child has been born alive).

Under the statute of distribution, the wife is entitled to one-half the *personal* property of the husband when he dies intestate and without descendants.

The husband is entitled to *all* of the *personal* property of the wife when she dies intestate and without descendants.

NEW YORK STATE AND ITS POPULATION

New York State contains 1-10 of population of United States.

New York State contains 1-12 of wealth of United States.

Its total population is 9,113,614.

73.8% of total population are in cities.

It has 49 cities (over 5,000 population), 933 towns, 45 villages, comprises 61 counties, 51 senatorial districts, 9 judicial and 150 assembly districts.

Vote for President in 1912, 1,588,315.

Vote for Governor in 1914, 1,439,969.

POPULATION-1910

Total, 9,113,614.

Native white of white parentage, 3,230,325, or 35.4%.

Native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 3,007,248, or 33%.

Foreign born whites, 2,729,272, or 29.9%.

Negroes, 134,191, or 1.5%.

POPULATION BY SEX

Males, 4,584,597, or 101.2 to 100 females.

Females, 4,529,017.

Native white males, 97.5 to 100 females.

Foreign born males, 110.5 to 100 females.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTORATE

Native white males over 21	1,562,358
Native white females over 21	1,638,140
Foreign born white males over 21	1,221,013
Foreign born white females over 21	1,068,383
	5,489,894

Foreign born white population, total, 2,729,248.

Census 1910.

Russia	558,952	20.5%	England	146,468	5.4
Italy	472,192	17.3	Canada	122,642	4.5
Germany	436,874	16.	Hungary	96,841	3.5
Ireland	367,877	13.5	Sweden	53,703	2.
Austria	244,995	9.	All others		8.

Of the foreign born males over 21 years of age, 502,083, or 41.1% are naturalized. There are 1,562,358 males over 21 years of age, making the number of males eligible to vote 2,064,441.

The native females number 1,638,140, the foreign born, 1,068,383. If the same proportion of females (41.1%) became naturalized there would be 439,104 foreign born females eligible to vote. In other words, there are four times as many native born white women in New York State eligible to vote as foreign born who will be eligible to vote. With woman suffrage, the native born white voters will outnumber the foreign born 3 to 1.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The percentage of *whites* is slightly higher among females than among males.

2. The percentage of whites of *native* parentage is 1.6% higher among females than males.

3. The percentage of *foreign born whites* is 4.3% *lower* among females than males.

4. The percentage of foreign born whites and whites of foreign or mixed parentage combined is 1.5% lower among females than males. (Also females, negroes, 49,300; Indians, 1,502; Chinese and Japanese, 196.)

By giving the vote to women in New York State, native born white vote will be *increased* from 73 to 81%.

Foreign born white vote, *decreased* 23 to 16%.

Percentage of colored vote remain the same.

New electorate will have 236,000 more male than female electors.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL

Introduced by Mr. Hinman on January 13th, read once and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION ONE OF ARTICLE TWO OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN RELATION TO QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that section one of article two of the constitution be amended as follows:

Section 1. Every [male] citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he *or she* may offer his *or her* vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he *or she* shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, *provided that a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years; and* provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his *or her* vote by reason of his *or her* absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

WHY NOT "SEE AMERICA FIRST"?

—Courtesy The Masses. *Drawn by K. R. Chamberlain.*

THE ENCOURAGING THING

NOT long ago a girl fainted away in the street from lack of food. For months she had been vainly hunting for work. I know personally a stenographer accustomed to receive from eighteen to twenty-five dollars a week, who has been glad this winter to secure as much as one week's employment at a place where she could earn $12 and that only by working overtime.

It is not uncommon for a man to desert his family solely because he cannot earn food for them and they could get charity easier with him gone. Nobody knows with how many similar tragedies our city is filled. Last year the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor estimated that 325,000 people were vainly looking for work. And city officials state that there are 200,000 more people out of work this winter than last.

Nobody knows whether these figures are correct. But this much we do know, enormous numbers of people everywhere want work and cannnot find it. Moreover, though conditions are so much worse at certain periods, unemployment is not confined to hard times. It is always with us in no slight or insignificant form. In England, before the war, there was a period of greater prosperity than had been known for thirty years. During six months of that time, in a few industries for which accurate statistics were kept, 400,000 people were involuntarily out of work part of the time—one out of every six of the laborers in these trades, trades unquestionably typical of many industries. And similar, if less glaring facts are found in this country. A gruesome enough picture, but——

The encouraging thing is that all this need not be. Unemployment is not an eternal law of nature. Nor is it something for which the remedy must be entirely postponed until a distant day when all economic wrongs shall be righted. Practical things can be done here and now to prevent unemployment. They are being done abroad. Efficiently conducted public employment offices help, because, though the proportion of such cases is small, much suffering does result from lack of contact between "menless jobs" and jobless men.

A greater help is the permanent policy of erecting public buildings and undertaking other public work in seasons of depression. And compulsory unemployment insurance, subsidized by the State, is more valuable still. Administered in many trades through the unions, it strengthens them. It also discourages employers from making their trades unnecessarily seasonal, for employers are forced to contribute and are allowed a rebate

when all of their own employees have been employed throughout the year.

It is impossible here, however, to give even an outline of the varying plans which have been adopted in England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Norway—countries which are attacking causes of unemployment while we are doing nothing but alleviating suffering. Nor do the plans adopted exhaust the possibilities. The entrance of young people into industry can be further restricted, removing the absurdity of having child labor *and* unemployment. Hours of labor can be reduced, and paid vacations made wide-spread. Panics might be eliminated by sound currency and banking. The entire problem, what has been done abroad, what further may be done, is worthy of study by those who hope to become enfranchised.

For this problem will soon be ours to grapple with. We must not then sit down despairingly and say that nothing fundamental can be done; or that nothing can be done until everything can be changed. Many nations have vigorously tackled this problem though none have mastered it. Encouraging results have already been obtained, especially in Great Britain during the two or three years just preceding the war. Upon us as voters will rest the disgrace if we do not set to work intelligently to do the things that can be done.

"The fault is in ourselves—not in our stars" if we continue to let this "atrocious crime and abominable nuisance," unemployment, play havoc with the happiness and welfare of hundreds of thousands.

SARAH R. PARKS

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

THE success of the Suffrage School, held at the Empire State Campaign Committee Headquarters, from January 16th to 23d, was proved not only by the large attendance but by the sustained interest. Practically all-day sessions were attended by women from all over the State as well as from New York City. Up-State societies from Buffalo to Plattsburgh sent representatives.

It was expected to limit the attendance to one hundred and fifty persons but the eagerness of response made the physical capacity of the rooms the only check permissible.

Morning sessions from ten o'clock to eleven-thirty under the leadership of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were devoted to directions for suffrage workers. These sessions were crowded to the doors by women who for the most part reported readiness to work. Mrs. Catt divided her main subject into the following plan: Agitation, education, organization, legislation, vote. This covered preliminaries only. Amplifications of suffrage work included: The psychology of success; power for the suffrage engine; the home stretch, how to reach the goal; the mystic chain; how to forge the links; the overhead; the surface; the underground.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale's general speaker-training class at eleven-thirty each day was also crowded in attendance. In the afternoon Mrs. Henrietta W. Livermore's suffrage argument sessions included a retrospect of woman's social development, a review of the evolution of the ballot, the present status of woman suffrage, international, national and state.

Each day's final hour and a half, which continued until five-thirty, with a good attendance of the most interested workers gathered up the miscellaneous questions which were not covered in the regular courses of study. Mrs. Raymond Brown's Monday session was appropriately concerned with the "Psychology of Novelty," the practical workings of this phase of approach to the public being one of the first needs of young societies. On Tuesday, Mrs. Catt gave a public session on "Our Congressional Chances," and on Wednesday, Miss Rose Young led a practical and informal discussion of the way the press may and may not be utilized. Mr. Gilbert Roe's talk on *The Inequalities of the Law in New York State* as it applies to women was a valuable foundation for discussion and the week ended with Mrs. Cosgrave's Suffrage Forum and a final quiz by Mrs. Catt.

WHY I WANT EQUAL SUFFRAGE

FREDERIC C. HOWE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

I WANT votes for women for the same reason that I want votes for men. I want this for its effect upon women, for its effect upon men, for its effect upon society. The dignity and self-confidence and position of man are largely the result of the consciousness he feels of his ability to control his own destiny and welfare. It is this that distinguishes him from the serf; it is this that distinguishes him from the disfranchised classes in Europe. The vote will have the same effect upon woman. She, too, will enjoy an added dignity, added self-respect; a self-respect which would change her point of view, and in turn the point of view of man.

Votes for women will be good for men. It will change their attitude toward women, not only politically but socially as well. They will begin to think in the same terms, to be interested in the same subjects, to read the same columns of the paper. The very existence of women's pages and men's pages in the daily press is an evidence of different interests, which is largely the result of the fact that society has dedicated women to domestic things and men to business things.

Finally it is a terrible waste to divorce one-half of society from participation in society's work. That is what we do to-day. I want woman's voice in the government for the effect it will have on government; for government to-day is a matter of housekeeping, of domestic and social service. The changes in industry and society of themselves demand the participation of woman in politics.

A SUFFRAGE CONTEST

WITHIN a month the Board for the further advancement of Suffrage Education will have learned to what section of New York State one must turn to find the largest groups of young suffragists.

This Board is offering prizes of money and silver medals to the best essayists of High and Union Schools on the subject of "What will the enfranchisement of its women mean to New York State."

Students are entering the lists from every Assembly District in the State and from a number of schools as many as twenty girls are showing the mettle of which they are made.

In some cases the local newspapers have already consented to publish the winning essays and in some districts even those receiving honorable mention.

Therefore, if any suffragist who reads this does not know whether our prize essay poster has been placed on her school bulletin board, let her write immediately to us for a copy, as all essays must be in the hands of our distinguished judges by March 1st.

Young Suffragists' Week we are calling the period in March when we shall personally present the awards—for at that time our hopes for the future voters will certainly be justified.

ROSALIE G. JONES

MAN'S DIVINE RIGHT

"THE average man's belief in the divine right of men to vote is one of the worst things that suffragists have to contend with," declared Professor Powell, of Columbia, in a recent speech. "You meet the feeling everywhere. The other day at a street meeting I heard a man demand of the speaker, 'Don't you know that you can't get the vote unless the men give it to you?'

"'Yes,' said the speaker; 'but who gave the men the right to vote?'

"'God Almighty,' returned the anti-suffragist; and he meant it."

WITH OUR ALLIES—THE ANTIS

For the best anti-suffrage "pearl" sent to this office before February 15th we will give a year's subscription to *The Woman Voter*. The Advisory Committee and *The Voter* editorial staff will act as judges. Help the campaign by sending your favorite anti-quotation. It may win converts where suffrage arguments fail.

PRIZE PASTE PEARL

"I HAVE yet to see a maid in love with any prospects of matrimonial success; I have yet to see a woman with a kindly sympathetic face and low sweet voice, clamoring for female enfranchisement. The woman who can transform an humble cabin into a happy home, gilded with God's own glory, who can rule her husband in her own sweet way and rear a crop of boy babies fit to bear the crown of American sovereignty, never imagines the country is going to the bow-wows if she does not get the ballot."—*Representative Heflin, Hearing Before Judiciary Committee, December,* 1913.

OTHER GEMS FROM REPRESENTATIVE HEFLIN

"A modest beautiful lassie and a handsome manly laddie, mellow moonlight, a bower of roses and love's young dream, this is the highway that leads to the kind of suffrage that I believe in."—*Hearing Before Judiciary Committee.*

"You women now cast the ballot when we men, with a lump in our throat and the room darkened, ask you to journey through life as a wife. There's no appeal if you cast a vote in the negative. Most women now control one vote, and, as I told a blushing suffragette the other day, if you are given the franchise, you'll control two votes in every household—that's too many."—*House of Representatives, January* 12, 1915.

HONORABLE MENTION

GEMS FROM MRS. JOSEPH HEWLETT WILLETS

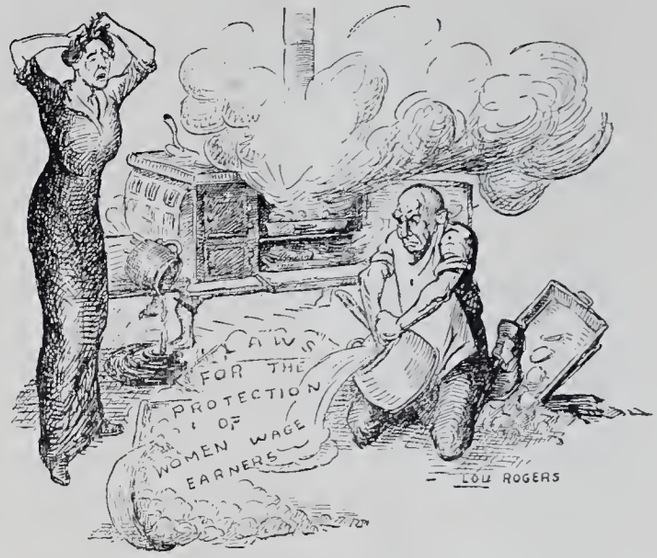
"Mormonism was the meat for woman suffrage; socialism its alluring plum; politics is the forbidden apple that cost Adam and Eve their paradise."

"Mrs. Brown tells us that the woman's vote has solved the garbage disposal problem in Chicago. If there has been a solution of that easy puzzle it has been by the women who stayed at home and incinerated, while a small percentage of them were disposing of that 'bit of paper in a ballot box.'"

"Many bold feminist statements have gotten through the press, much comes quietly to the light of day. None of it is pleasant reading or repeating for it is a poison breathing salamander. It allures to sin, perhaps, though it may only contaminate the air and make foul the pressure under which we all must live. Reverend Anna Howard Shaw, the National President for Woman Suffrage was thus quoted in the Kansas City Post, October 21, 1914: 'I'd rather be free and be damned than be a slave and be coddled and laden with jewels.'"

PEARLS

"The women of this smart capital are beautiful. Their beauty is disturbing to business; their feet are beautiful; their ankles are beautiful, but here I must pause—for they are not interested in the State."—*Representative Bowdle, House of Representatives, January* 12.



—*Courtesy of Judge.*

SHE—Oh, John! why don't you let me do my own cooking?
HE—Tut! Tut! Mary! Politics is my job!

"In your parades I have seen little girls out at ten o'clock at night, wearing yellow badges—yellow badges, ladies, on the street! You talk of trying to cure the social evil. It is such things as I describe that start girls on the downward path."—*Mrs. William Force Scott, Reported in the New York Tribune.*

"Wherever women have won the vote they have subsequently lost their physical vigor, their mental stabality and their spiritual poise."

"Economic independence of women is tearing down the bulwarks of civilization."

"Eighty-four per cent. of women are married and the remaining sixteen per cent. ought to be."

"When the history of this period is written the anti-suffrage movement will stand out as the constructive movement of the age."

RELENTLESS LOGIC

The New York State Organization Opposed to Woman Suffrage (if only the title were shorter we should speak of it more often) announces officially: "Pink roses, pink paper, pink enrollment cards, pink leaflets, everything pink, for the final campaign against suffrage in New York State."

Alice Duer Miller, in the N. Y. Tribune.

AN UNFEMININE POINT OF VIEW

The New York Times reports that Miss Chittenden said: "The anti-suffragists believe in women occupying public questions to serve city and State, if they are not hampered by family ties."

Hampered, Miss Chittenden?

Is that how anti-suffragists look on home ties?—*Alice Duer Miller in the N. Y. Tribune.*

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

PART II

The Woman's Protest, organ of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has published a list of questions, inviting suffragists to give a "clear explanation of the following facts and figures." The objections were answered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the first of the series having appeared in the January *Voter.*

12 (Q) Woman suffrage will rout rum, you allege. Then why has no State ever gone "dry" with "votes for women," although ELEVEN have done so by the moral influence of woman on the votes of MEN ONLY?

12 (A) Women have the same right to use their votes as have men. They have always avoided pledging women's votes to any issue. They have never claimed that woman suffrage will rout rum. It is clear, however, that the liquor dealers themselves are afraid to trust women with the vote for fear that this will be the result. The question of prohibition, with one exception, has never come up for popular vote in any State where women vote before this year, and in Arizona, Oregon and Colorado prohibition was carried. In California it was defeated. Prohibition exists in fourteen states—in eleven of these it has been won by the votes of men, in three it has been won by the votes of men and women.

13 (Q) Where were the women voters of Colorado on November 5, 1912, when that State defeated prohibition by a majority of 40,897 votes; 116,774 ballots being cast for the saloons? As there are 213,425 women over 21 in Colorado (page 118, Census Abstract), it would have taken only 58 per cent. of them to make the State "dry" by a majority of 6,012 without a single male vote to help them. Does this not prove that most of the women who WILL vote are against the very temperance that all women desire and have secured under male suffrage?

13 (A) Prohibition and temperance do not have the same meaning in the minds of many men and women. In Colorado local option increased tremendously after the women had the vote and it was not until they had given that form a thorough test in that State that they finally voted prohibition. It does not follow that if later they should give up prohibition, the women of that State are not in favor of temperance. The experiment is being made as to the best means of securing the least evil from the drink habit. If it be true that the women who vote are against the temperance that all women desire, then is it not strange that the liquor dealers do not come out with an advocacy of votes for women? If presenting the ballot to women has been followed by the phenomenon of making the woman temperance advocate suddenly believe that this is wrong, surely the liquor dealers could do nothing more protective to their interests than to give all women the vote.

14 (Q) Wyoming got woman suffrage in 1869. It has remained the forty-seventh commonwealth in the Union to this day, according to the census. If women seek "emancipation" why has the colonization of Wyoming been so sadly neglected for 45 years, and why are there only 100 women to every 168 men in that State, which is the second lowest proportionate feminine population in the United States? Why women avoid Wyoming wants explanation.

14 (A) The reason why Wyoming has not a vast population is because the larger portion of this territory is a wilderness and will remain so until irrigation has transmuted it into habitable land. Some irrigation plants have been erected there by the national government, and when the government can build more, Wyoming will support its population.

15 (Q) Suffragists say women should vote because they pay taxes. On this plea the foreign corporation or individual or non-resident who pays taxes should vote. The majority of women are not taxpayers, however, and their addition to the electorate would only increase the number of voters who do not pay taxes. Do Suffragists advocate further extension of irresponsibility?

15 (A) The difference between women and the foreign corporation or individual or non-resident is that when taxes become oppressive the foreign corporation or individual may become naturalized and the non-resident may become a resident and vote. There is nothing women can do to protect themselves against unjust taxation.

16 (Q) Suffragists are indorsed by all the unstable elements in our population—the Socialists, the I. W. W. and the feminists. Do Suffragists in turn indorse Socialism, sabotage and communism? If not, why do they accept the support of Socialists and feminists, and run standing appeals for such support by officially advertising for it in revolutionary magazines given over to the defense of convicted rioters and the glorification of masculine and feminine rebellion? (See a copy of the Masses.) Note standing advertisement of National American Woman Suffrage Association.

16 (A) Suffragists are not a small group endorsing this or that; they are people of all religions, nationalities, parties and theories. As a whole they endorse nothing except votes for women. If socialists, the I. W. W.'s and feminists endorse woman suffrage, it shows they have good sense. On the other hand, criminals, drunkards, white slavers and dealers in corrupting influences in a government are unfailingly anti-suffragists. We will be too generous to accuse our opponents of alliance with them on that account.

17 (Q) If women are competent to vote on every question, why not allow them to vote on their own enfranchisement?

17 (A) Suffragists would be very glad if the question could be settled by the vote of women. They oppose it because it is an unconstitutional proposition and it cannot be made constitutional.

18 (Q) In view of the fact that woman suffrage proposes another duty to woman, an unnecessary duty inconsistent with her highest natural duties and functions, and furthermore, involves great risk and additional expense to the State, we have a right to ask what it can do to improve civic conditions, and where it has done so. If Suffragists cannot prove "votes for women" are worth while, how can they show any reason why woman suffrage should not be rejected?

18 (A) The sole plea for woman suffrage is that women are human beings, citizens of a republic which makes its boast that its laws and institutions are based upon the will of the majority. Suffragists hold that the opinions of women ae worth as much to them as men's opinions are worth to them. When it is made necessary for the vast numbers of foreigners pouring through our gates to prove that votes for foreigners are worth while; when it comes about that boys just turned twenty-one are forced to prove that votes for boys are worth while, then it will be an intelligent demand to put to women that they, too, must prove that votes for women are worth while. Meanwhile, although suffragists have proved over and over again that votes for women have accomplished great good for women, for children and for the community, yet they hold that this demand is illogical and outrageous.

19 (Q) An electorate, like a standing army, is a governmental instrument to carry out the will of the people. Its extension can only be advocated as a necessity or a service to the common good. Where and when have women proved their supreme moral influence as the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and teachers of men as "inferior" to the ballots and bullets that men must somtimes use? What reason can Suffragists give for asking women to use the weapons of men in a vain attempt to exercise political power when the wishes of women and the wisdom of the centuries teach us to rely on the moral might that women wield in the church, the school and the home where our citizens are made and molded—by women?

19 (A) "An electorate is a governmental instrument to carry out the will of the people." Right, and because women form half of the people, it follows that the electorate cannot carry out the will of that people unless their voices are counted in the votes to be taken. If it be true that the wishes of women and the wisdom of the centuries teach us to rely on the moral might that women wield in the church, school and home, then it follows equally that the wishes of men and the wisdom of the centuries teach us to rely on their moral influence and not on votes. In other words, any argument, any excuse which can bar women from the electorate of this country, applies with equal wisdom and equal logic to the votes of men.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

MANHATTAN

11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE district convention held at Hartley House, 413 West Forty-sixth street, was well attended despite the stormy night. Mrs James Lees Laidlaw and Miss Margaret Hinchey made forceful addresses inspiring all present to renewed effort in this part of the city where so much work remains to be done. A number of enrollments in the Party were secured.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE reports presented at the district convention showed good work all along the line. The treasurer's report was particularly gratifying; total receipts $574.09. Of this amount $22.35 went to the Melting Pot Fund for the National campaign, and $333.35 to the New York Campaign Fund. Over $100 are still due the district on pledges. Expenses included $50, contribution to city work, and $5.00 each to the City Committee and to the State Association. A new banner has been ordered for the district.

13TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A WEDNESDAY evening study class in parliamentary law has been organized for captains and workers in the district under the direction of Mrs. John Fowler Trow. The first meeting was held on January 27th at the home of Mrs. Downs.

15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE district has been prodigal in meetings since the last report. Work began with a Christmas rally and shop opening on December 26th with Mrs. Laidlaw and Miss Doughty as speakers. Other meetings at the shop were on January 8th, 15th 22nd, and 29th. Speakers at these meetings were Mrs. Mary Beard, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Miss Klatschken, Miss Marlin, Mrs. Wm. Grant Brown, Mrs. Charles Farley Winch, Miss Portia Willis and Miss Aimee Hutchinson. Interspersed was a series of parlor meetings, and canvassing parties are a regular Monday all day feature.

19TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A DISTRICT meeting was held on Monday evening, January 18th, at the Claremont Progressive Club, 550 West 113th Street, at which several standing committees were appointed and plans of work were considered. A mass meeting will be held on the 10th at Public School, No. 165, West 108th street. Arrangements are underway for securing temporary headquarters in the vicinity for canvassing and propaganda.

22ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE district has planned a canvassing campaign to ascertain the strength of suffrage sentiment and the attitude of voters. Each worker has been assigned two election districts and work will be continued until each voter has at least a chance to tell how he stands.

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE regularly monthly business meeting of the district was held December 28th, at the home of Dr. May Wilson, 460 West 147th street. The speaking class meets every Wednesday evening, at the home of the leader, 513 West 144th street. New members are invited to join this class, thereby preparing themselves for work on the street next summer.

The annual convention was held in the Jumel Building, 162nd street and Amsterdam avenue, on Tuesday, January 12th. Considering the inclemency of the weather a large number of the members were present. Reports by the leader, the treasurer and auditor were received. In the report of work done during the year it was stated that there had been seventy-four meetings held, and over twenty-five hundred enrollments taken at the street meetings.

25TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE officers of this district have spent a great deal of time the past month in making a campaign map of the 25th Assembly District. A complete analysis of conditions shows difficulties to be met, character of residents, where ready-made audiences are to be found, politicians living in this section, and general tone of the district. Miss Hinchey has completed her work among the labor unions and has handed in a list of thirty-one unions before which she has been able to speak. A meeting was held on January 11th, at 8 P. M., under the auspices of the Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club, at Greenwich Avenue Public School. The subject of the evening was "Woman Militancy and War," and the speakers were Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Miss Mary Fisher. Discussion followed. On Friday, January 22nd, a meeting was held at the Madison Square Garden auditorium during the Pure Food Show. Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe presided and addresses were made by Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren and Mr. Alfred McCann.

A suffrage meeting was held at the clothing bureau, 128 East Twenty-second street, on January 28th, under the direction of Miss Ida Lathers. Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, and Mrs. W. Holden Weeks were speakers.

27TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE district will hereafter hold weekly meetings on Mondays at 10.30 A. M. at the home of the leader, Miss Eleanor C. Erving, 17 West 50th Street. The purpose of the meetings is to review and support all work undertaken to reach the 6,456 voters in the district. All who are interested in the district are needed at these meetings and are earnestly urged to attend as often as possible.

31ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

ON January 13th, an unusually successful suffrage meeting was held at the Central Republican Club, 276 Lenox Avenue. The meeting afforded much pleasure to all that were assembled there. The Honorable Gilbert S. Roe and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw were the speakers. Mr. Roe presented many interesting legal arguments and Mrs. Laidlaw was most enthusiastically received by both men and women. Her arguments in favor of woman suffrage were so splendidly delivered and so convincing that as a result many enrollments were received, and she was most cordially invited by the members of the club to come again.

We intend to hold similar meetings at the other political clubs of our district. The success of this meeting has proven that this is a most excellent way in which to reach the voters in a body.

BROOKLYN

2ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A SUFFRAGE supper was given at the Neighborhood Guild, 176 Nassau Street, on Wednesday evening, January 13th. Covers were laid for fifty. After a generous menu had been enjoyed the chairman of the evening, Miss Mary S. Buckley, introduced in turn the following speakers: Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Miss Sarah Stephenson, Mrs. H. C. Creel, Miss Anna Connelly, Mrs. Mary Lilly and Mr. Marshall McDonough. A well attended meeting was held on January 28th at the Democratic Club, 103 Concord Street.

3RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

MR. O'LOUGHLIN, City Register, was the speaker at the district convention on January 12th and made a most convincing address. Monthly meetings will be held at the Carroll Park Public Library and a vigorous house-to-house canvass will be maintained until next election day.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

IT has been deemed advisable to organize the district work into a group of committees. Therefore committees have been appointed to attend to providing speaker, securing vacant stores, political work, churches, public meetings, etc. These committees are in addition to the regular captains and expect the result to show an enormous amount of work accomplished.

13TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

ON December 16th, a club known as the Literary Suffrage Club was organized at 1089 Eastern Parkway, under the leadership of Mrs. J. London. On the 20th of the same month another suffrage club was organized at the Hebrew Education Building, with Dr. Flora Kramer at the head. Mrs. Alfred A. Schlickerman made an address before the new club.

18TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A MEETING of Club 2 was held at the home of Mrs. R. M. Chapman, 1171 Sterling Place. After the election of officers, Mrs. F. H. Cothren made an excellent address, telling of the plans of the Borough officers for the coming year and making all present feel the great need of added and continuous effort.

Club 1 met on December 30th at the Unitarian Church, Beverly Road and East 19th Street. An address was made by Rev. Madison C. Peters on "Why the High Cost of Living?"

The regular monthly business meeting of Club 1 took place on January 11th at the home of Mrs. Henry Rowley, 105 Buckingham Road. Address by Mrs. Annabel, telling of her work in the Night Court and deploring the removal of the women probation officers, she considers so badly needed.

A district dance at the Pouch Gallery, Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, was given on January 15th, to add funds to campaign pledge. It was very successful.

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE district convention was held at 3.30 at the Bushwick Garage. On the 15th, a meeting was held at the Unity Republican Club to present facts to the members after their own meeting. The speakers were Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren and Miss Eva Ward. About one hundred men listened attentively to the suffrage arguments.

BRONX

THE interest and activity of the Woman Suffrage Party in The Bronx has centered this past month on the establishment of an attractive and business-like headquarters in the Realty Building, on the southeast corner of 149th Street and Third Avenue. This is an admirable location, at the junction of the subway and Third Avenue elevated, in a district of newspaper offices, large department stores and leading business firms. The office is excellently equipped with modern furnishings and could want no better decoration than its brightly-colored district maps and suffrage regalia. Its two broad front windows and swinging sign are clearly visible from the crowded corners.

The formal opening of the office took place on January 5th, when it was visited by Miss Hay and The Bronx officers and workers of the Party. On the afternoon of this date a meeting was held for the purpose of discussing campaign plans, Miss Hay presiding. A second meeting of Bronx officers was held on Saturday, January 9th, with Mrs. Seeley in the chair.

A leading feature of the work of the new year will be a systematic canvassing of districts, with the aid of extra volunteers. In order to facilitate this and other work local enrollments and all other data have been carefully reorganized and filed or catalogued so that the resources of the districts may be more easily ascertained.

The Suffrage Evenings, conducted by Mrs. George Schupper at theaters and moving picture shows continue to be one of the most effective lines of propaganda work. One of these "Suffrage Nights" was given by the Empire Theatre on January 15th before an audience of two thousand people. The theatre and lobby were elaborately decorated with our national ensign entwined with suffrage colors for a week in advance. This brought the suffrage thought continually before the people who attended the theatre that week, and consequently when our night came the house was packed to capacity. A squad of girls with suffrage colors ushered, with Mrs. Palmer as hostess. Mrs. Raymond Brown spoke, and as she appeared the audience gave her a great ovation; the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the spirit in the theater was full of patriotism. Other moving picture houses which have already promised Suffrage Evenings are the McKinley Square, the Crescent, the Banner and the Rose.

The third anniversary celebration of the Ladies' Pioneer Property Owners' Association, was held at Ehling's Casino on January 8th. Frau von Zastrow represented the Woman Suffrage Party by contributing to the German program a short speech on "Votes for Women." Among the musical numbers were two songs by Miss Buhleier, daughter of Mrs. A. Buhleier, leader of the 33rd Assembly District and member of the Property Owners' Association.

A parlor meeting held at the home of Mrs. Owens, of University Heights, on January 8th was the means of interesting a new group of Bronx women in suffrage. Mrs. Suffren was the principal speaker and Mrs. Seeley, Borough chairman, made an appeal for workers. A recruiting station was opened in the 34th District on January 20th, at the corner of 179th Street and Mapes Avenue. The Voiceless Speech was much in evidence, literature was given out, and tea was served from three to four o'clock. *The Voter* has been placed on six newsstands with appropriate advertising. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention have been interviewed and some have given written statements of support of the suffrage amendment.

DIRECTORY

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OFFICERS

MANHATTAN

1ST ASSEMBBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Willa Morton Roberts.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Pennyfeather.
Treasurer—Miss Jane Maloney.

2ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Ida Harris, 55½ Madison Street.

3RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. L. M. Lager.

4TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Rapaport, 288 East Broadway.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Zelda Rosen, 364 Madison Street.

5TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Mary H. Collin.
Vice-Leader—Miss K. Fairbrother.
Secretary—Mrs. John Imhoff.
Treasurer—Dr. Cunningham.

6TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Esther Lerner, 380 East Eighth Street.

7TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Dr. Agnes D. Cloud, 449 West 23rd Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Sara J. Loomis, 162 Ninth Avenue.
Treasurer—Miss Sara Barth, 452 West 24th Street.

8TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Alice Petluck, 55 Delancey Street.
Vice-Leader—Mr. William Simon, University Settlement.

9TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. John Zimmerman, 534 9th Avenue.

10TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Rose Phistol, 20 1st Avenue.
Vice-Leader—Miss Gordon, 57 East 3rd Street.

11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. W. H. Wilson, 324 West 47th Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Haig, 428 West 25th Street.
Secretary—Mrs. K. B. Withrow, 428 West 51st Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. M. Mathews, 413 West 46th Street.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, 17 Livingston Place.
First Vice-Leader—Mrs. Robert N. Brace, 223 East 17th Street.
Second Vice-Leader—Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette, 222 East 17th Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Edward S. Van Zile, 17 Livingston Place.
Recording Secretary—Miss Emily Preston, 223 East 17th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Milton G. Starrett, 223 East 17th Street.

13TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Cora Welles Trow, 350 West 55th Street.

14TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Hon. Leader—Dr. Katherine B. Davis, 145 East 35th Street.
Leader—Miss Maud Hass, 238 East 36th Street.
Vice-Leader—Miss May Spinney, 145 East 35th Street.
Secretary—Miss Marjorie Cullen, 148 East 30th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Emily O. Dresler, 231 Lexington Avenue.

15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Frances Peters, 146 West 82nd Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. James Wentz, 335 West End Avenue.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. E. Storrs, 220 West 69th Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. W. Mitchell, 302 West 79th Street.
Treasurer—Miss Edna Hancock, 126 Riverside Drive.

16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Marie Johnsone, 240 East 50th Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Antoinette Lattaux, 162 East 46th Street.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Alice Ohau, 995 1st Avenue.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. Brown, 493 Lexington Avenue.
Treasurer—Mrs. Catherine Pauney, 337 East 49th Street.

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. William James Morton, 224 Riverside Drive.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. J. L. Boynton, 50 West 105th Street.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Herbert J. Taylor, 302 West 98th Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Alice G. Burke, 3409 Broadway.
Treasurer—Miss Dora A. Davis, 130 West 104th Street.

18TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. James B. Gear, 301 East 68th Street.
Vice-Leader—Dr. Anna Kubista, 217 East 72nd Street.
Secretary—Miss Ida Valet, 315 East 68th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. V. F. Kauba, 219 East 69th Street.

19TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Annie Doughty, 435 West 119th St.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Walter G. Owen, 514 West 122nd Street.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Charles W. Clowe, 435 West 119th Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Jessica Lewis, 130 Claremont Avenue.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, 21 Claremout Avenue.

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Caroline Stilwell, 153 East 83rd Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Clara Bachhold, 307 East 78th Street.
Secretary—Miss Bachhold, 307 East 78th Street.
Treasurer—Miss Dorothy Williams, 232 East 79th Street.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss A. Mathews, 63 West 127th Street.
Vice-Leader—Miss Carrie Walter, 540 West 136th Street.
Secretary—Miss Florence E. Clark, 603 W. 139th Street.
Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth Clark, 603 West 139th Street.

22ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. G. Oestreicher, 1664 1st Avenue.
Vice-Leader—Miss Maude Bassong, 436 East 87th Street.
Secretary—Miss Terese Elowitch, 507 East 87th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. G. Oestreicher, 1664 1st Avenue.

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. M. L. Ogan, 513 West 144th Street.
First Vice-Leader—Miss M. Teresa Thompson, 674 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Second Vice-Leader—Miss Alda Wilson, 452 West 149th Street.
Third Vice-Leader—Mrs. Elizabeth Gifford, 1330 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Some Wives Don't Understand

FEW wives, however thoughtful, appreciate always the strain that business puts upon the nerves of men. When this strain is prolonged and nerve exhaustion begins to tell upon the general health, the system needs prompt help.

The grateful praise of Sanatogen, from hundreds of famous men and women, is based on its extraordinary success in feeding the exhausted nerves and cells of the system the very food they require; and on its remarkable power of instilling fresh vigor and endurance—not by mere stimulation but lastingly and thoroughly.

When you consider that the letters of over 21,000 practicing physicians acknowledge the revitalizing power of Sanatogen, is not YOUR confidence justified?

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes from $1.00 up.

Sanatogen received the Grand Prize at the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

Send for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is free. Address

Lady Henry Somerset the prominent social reform advocate, writes:

"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Arnold Bennett, the famous novelist, writes:

"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 34-T Irving Pl., New York

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Continued.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. A. Hutton, 543 West 156th Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. C. F. Randall, 545 West 148th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles L. Guy, 335 Convent Avenue.
Auditor—Miss Margaret Lauge, 505 West 143rd Street.

24TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. F. H. Abrahall, 150 East 91st Street.
Vice-Leader—Miss Caroline Wagner, 160 East 101st Street.
Assistant Vice-Leader—Mrs. H. Katz, 123 East 101st Street.
Secretary—Miss Irene Mahoney, East 105th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Bernard Sachs, 147 East 103rd Street.

25TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader, Mrs. John Z. Lowe, Jr., 152 West 11th Street.
Vice-Leader—Miss Ethel Stebbins, 33 West 9th Street.
Recording Secretary—Miss Edith Lawson, 136 West 11th Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Bertha Furman, 33 West 9th Street.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Robert Binkerd, 15 West 8th Street.
Treasurer—Miss Fanny Lawson, 136 West 11th Street.

26TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Bessie Stolzenberg, 78 East 105th Street.
First Vice-Leader—Dr. Dora Moeloff, 1421 Madison Avenue.
Second Vice-Leader—Mrs. Carlton Tyndall, 58 East 102nd Street.
Third Vice-Leader—Miss Mary Rosuey, 3, East 101st Street.
Secretary—Miss Lillie Unger, 6 East 97th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Fanny Wiener, 76 East 105th Street.

27TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Eleanor R. Erving, 17th West 50th Street.
Vice-Leader—Miss Katharine Leouard, 146 Madison Avenue.
Secretary—Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, 126 East 34th Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, 59 West 46th Street.

28TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Jean Kennedy, 233 East 109th Street.
Vice-Leader—Miss Lilyan McGinn, 113 East 109th Street.
Secretary—Miss Loretta Stewart.

29TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Dr. Mary Halton, 616 Madison Avenue.
First Vice-Leader—Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, 1044 5th Avenue.
Second Vice-Leader—Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue.
Third Vice-Leader—Mrs. Oliver Wells, 34 East 62nd Street.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Samuel Hall.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. S. Calloway.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. M. Becker.

31ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. George Mayer, 35 Mount Morris Park, W.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. M. C. Rich, 92 Morningside Avenue.
Secretary—Miss Bertha von Zastrow, 24 Mount Morris Park, W.
Treasurer—Mrs. Jennie Galland, 214 West 121st Street.

BROOKLYN

1ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
Leader—Mrs. George Notman, 136 Joralemon Street.
First Vice-Leader—Miss Jane Langthorne, 59 Livingston Street.
Second Vice-Leader—Miss Hilda Loines, 3 Pierrepont Place.
Third Vice-Leader—Mrs. Seymour Barnard, 85 Hicks Street.
Recording Secretary—Miss Beatrice Frase, 138 Hicks Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. S. Child, 209 Clinton Street.
Treasurer—Miss Gertrude E. Fraser, 138 Hicks Street.

2ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Mary E. Buckley, 374 Jay Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. C. L. Knott, 203 Concord Street.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. M. Walsh, Gold Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Alice Robbins, 176 Nassau Street.
Treasurer—Miss Adele F. Phillips, 374 Jay Street.

3RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Charles H. Winslow.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Joseph C. Hale.
Recording Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Meyer.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Stephen P. Moraso.
Treasurer—Frederick McGalin.

4TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Rose Brunner, 103 Wilson Street.
First Vice-Leader—Mrs. Alexander McIntosh, 118 Lee Avenue.
Second Vice-Leader—Mrs. Oriou White, 18 Keap Street.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. S. Sartorius, 972 Hewes Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Saidee Hall, 95 Wilson Street.
Treasurer—Miss Carrie Meyer, 280 South 4th Street.

5TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Alexander McClinchie, 75 Bainbridge Street.

7TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. John Hebler, 469 3rd Avenue.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Michael Regan, 165 Luquer Street.
Secretary—Miss Catherine Smith, 344 21st Street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. W. Payne, 222 10th Street.

8TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Charles Hunson, 279 Presideut Street.
Vice-Leader—Miss Sylvia Storti, 44 Douglas Street.

9TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. E. C. L. Whitaker, 7815 4th Avenue.

10TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Mary Orr, 100 Hanson Place.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Herbert Boughton, 308 Carltou Avenue.
Recording Secretary—Miss Edith Bucknam, 884 Pacific Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Alice J. Boweu, 277 Park Place.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. A. Burnham, 80 Hanson Place.

11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Julia Nightingale Perkins, 202 Lefferts Place.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Emilie B. Lockwood, 113 Cambridge Place.
Recording Secretary—Miss A. M. Story, 111 Lefferts Place.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Lillian S. LeFevre, 22 St. Charles Place.
Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth L. Church, 200 Lefferts Place.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Grace D. Frank, 21 Montgomery Place.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. George Krey, 704 8th Avenue.
Assistant Vice-Leaders—Miss Bertha Irish, 528 5th Street; Miss Fanny Kendrick, 321 Garfield Place.
Recording Secretary—Miss Helen McCaldin, 808 Carroll Street.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Eugenie Zaiss, 858 President Street.
Treasurer—Miss Ellen Rawlinson, 414 4th Street.

13TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Maud T. Dobie, 120 Jackson Street.

15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Ransford Van Giesen, 94 Kent Street.

16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. William G. Calder, 654 East 7th Street.

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. E. D. Bush, 126 Hancock Street.

18TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. William C. Maclin, 1189 Bergeu Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Philip Comstock, 415 East 18th Street.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. E. A. Brown, 3619 Farragut Road.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. H. L. Bogenstone, 298 Parkside Avenue.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. E. Dowd, 1096 Lincoln Place.
Auditor—Mrs. E. C. L. Goddard, 411 East 16th Street.

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. C. O. Blaisdell, 1091 Bushwick Avenue.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Maxwell Joffee, 72 Mauhattan Avenue.

22ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, 79 Grant Avenue.

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Alfred A. Shlickerman, 177 Pitkin Avenue.
First Vice-Leader—Mrs. Nathan H. Seidman.
Second Vice-Leader—Mrs. L. Alderman.
Secretary—Dr. Flora Kramer.

BRONX

30TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Edna Kopp, 166 Alexander Avenue.
Vice-Leader—Miss Helena Reese.

32ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Ida M. Stadie, 270 Willis Avenue.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Thos. J. Smith.
Recording Secretary—Miss Mary G. Spillane.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. Van Orden.
Treasurer—Mrs. Robt. G. Davey.

33RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Anna Buhleier, 408 East 159th Street.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Alfred Simonds.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Elsie Clark.
Treasurer—Mrs. William Hagenmiller.

34TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Olive Pierce, 2038 Mapes Avenue.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. A. Eichler, 2059 Mapes Avenue.
Secretary—Elizabeth Pierce, Mapes Avenue.
Treasurer—Mrs. Louise Cousin, 2059 Mapes Avenue.

35TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. William Swan, 2835 Graud Avenue.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Robt. Ireland.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harriet Reynolds.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Cornelia Konselman.
Treasurer—Miss Dora Ireland.

QUEENS

1ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Minnie Sturges, 115 Remsen Street, Astoria.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. Annie G. Farrish, 12th Street, Long Island City.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. M. F. McGuire, 12th Street, Long Island City.
Treasurer—Mrs. Jaue Hoben, 169 12th Street, Long Island City.

2ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Miss Emily Curry, Elmhurst.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. C. B. Thompson, Forest Hills.
Recording Secretary—Miss Jennie Berus, Elmhurst.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss C. Hare, Elmhurst.
Treasurer—Miss Florence Berns, Elmhurst.

3RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Elza Milles, 8 Atlantic Avenue, Arverne.
Vice Leader—Mrs. Richard Mott, Strand, Far Rockaway.
Recordiug Secretary—Mrs. Ella Stock, Hollywood Place, Far Rockaway.
Treasurer—Miss Emma Radler, Silver Street, Ridgewood.

4TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—
Leader—Mrs. Emily F. Nelson, 328 Lanford Avenue, Flushing.
Vice-Leader—Mrs. C. P. Hamilton, 36 Park Avenue, Jamaica.
Treasurer—Mrs. William L. Remsen, 53 Union Avenue, Jamaica.

The following Borough Officers were elected at the Borough Convention, held on January 19th:
Chairman—Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Jericho Turnpike, Queens Village.
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. John J. Halleran, 31 16th Street, Flushing.
Recording Secretary—Miss Dorothy Hinds, Division Avenue, Richmond Hill.
Treasurer—Mrs. Paul Wolfskehl, Flushing Avenue, Hollis.
Richmond, 1st Assembly District—Mrs. Francis Brewer.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY

CITY CONVENTION

FEBRUARY 1st, 8 P. M. 228 EAST 15th STREET

DRAMATIC TEA AND FETE
FEBRUARY 9th, 3 P. M.

To Celebrate the Birthdays of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.
Under the Auspices of the
NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
HOTEL BILTMORE GRAND BALLROOM,
Forty-third Street and Madisou Avenue.
Tickets $2 Each. Boxes Seating Six Persons, $15.

PROGRAM

1. Fall in Line—Suffrage March .....Zena S. Hawn
   Dedicated to New York State Woman Suffrage Association.
2. "The Woman at Arms" .....Margaret Wycherly
3. The Lost Hat—A one act skit given by five men from ....."The Silent Voice Co."
4. A Few Minutes from "Within the Law"..Jane Cowl
5. Classic Dance .....Florence Fleming Noyes
6. "Woman and War" .....Elsie Ferguson
7. Songs .....Marcia Van Dresser
8. Reading .....Otis Skinner
9. Our Cause .....Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale

DANCING AT FOUR TEA

MASS MEETING AEOLIAN HALL

FEBRUARY 10th 8:15 P. M.

(Under the direction of the German Committee.)
Chairman—Miss Mary E. Dreier.
Speakers:
Dr. Dernberg.
Mr. Meyer Gerhard, Privy Councillor.
Mme. Rosika Schwimmer.
Mr. Herman Ridder.

FOUR MASS MEETINGS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

MANHATTAN BOROUGH

In Cooperation With

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

COOPER UNION - 8 P. M.

Friday, February 19—

WOMAN AND WAR

Chairman—Lillian Wald.

Speakers—
Carrie Chapman Catt.
Rosika Schwimmer.
Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Tuesday, February 23—

WOMEN AND WAGES

Chairman—Mary Dreier.

Speakers:
Howard Woolston.
Dorothy Miller.
Rose Schneiderman.
Florence Kelley.

Friday, February 26—

WOMAN AND LAW

Chairman—Bertha Rembaugh.

Speakers:
Inez Milholland Boissevain.
Amy Wrenn.
Gilbert E. Roe.

Tuesday, March 2—

WOMAN AND POLITICS

Chairman—Harriet Burton Laidlaw.

Speakers:
Rheta Childe Dorr.
Katherine Bement Davis.
Frances Bjorkman.
Carrie Chapman Catt.

ADMISSION FREE. NO COLLECTION.

FEB. 1ST.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. 9 A. M. Canvassing Party. Election District to be announced.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6. Mrs. E. Mortou, at home.
Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business Meeting.

FEB. 2ND.—Mauhattan, 4th Assembly District, 301 Henry Street. 8 P. M. Suffrage Club. Open Meeting.
Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington Street. 9 P. M. Young People's Suffrage Forum.
Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 8 P. M. Regular Meeting.

FEB. 3RD.—Manhattan, 13th Assembly District, Parliamentary Law Study Club. Evening. Meeting place will be announced.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, Temporary Headquarters, 96th Street aud Amsterdam Avenue. Suffrage Meetings, afternoon and evening.

FEB. 4TH.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, 265 Henry Street, Suffrage Club. 8 P. M.

FEB. 5TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 282 Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M. Shop Meeting. Speakers.
Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

FEB. 6TH.—Manhattan, 6th Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Unions. Mrs. Levine and Mrs. Rosen.

FEB. 8TH.—Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, 226 East 16th Street, Friends Seminary. 8 P. M. Regular Meeting.
Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. 9 A. M. Canvassing Party. Election District to be announced.
Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 146 West 82nd Street. 2.30 P. M.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Mrs. E. Morton, at home.
Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Greenwich Avenue School, 36 Greenwich Aveuue. 8 P. M. Speeches and open discussion.
Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business.
Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 415 East 18th Street. 4 P. M. Club 1. Business Meeting.

FEB. 9TH.—Leaders' Luncheon, Northern Manhattan, Woman's University Club. 1 P. M. Chairman, Mrs. Robert Adamson.
Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, 301 Henry Street. 8 P. M. Suffrage Club. Open Meeting.
Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington Street. 9 P. M. Young People's Suffrage Forum.
Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 35 Windwood Street. 4 P. M. Club 4. Busiuess Meeting

FEB. 10TH.—Manhattan, 70 Wall Street. Opening of Headquarters and Lunchroom. 12 to 4 P. M.
Manhattan, 13th Assembly District, Parliamentary Law Study Club. Evening. Meeting place will be announced.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Temporary Headquarters, 96th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Suffrage Meetings, afternoon and evening.
Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, Public School, 165 109th Street. Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. 8 P. M. Mass Meeting. Speakers.
Brooklyn, 7th Assembly District, 469 Third Avenue. Home of Leader, Mrs. John Hebler. 8 P. M.
Brooklyn, 12th Assembly District, Public Library, 6th Avenue aud 9th Street. 8.30 P. M. Lecture with lantern slides. Admission free.

FEB. 12TH.—Leaders' Luncheon, Southern Manhattan Empire Campaign Committee Headquarters, 70 Wall Street. Chairman, Miss Lavinia Dock.
Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 282 Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M. Shop Meeting.
Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

FEB. 13TH.—Manhattan, 6th Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Unions. Mrs. Levine and Mrs. Rosen.

FEB. 15TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. 9 A. M. Canvassing Party. Election District to be announced.
Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Home of Mrs. Benjamin Morton, 27 West 67th Street. 3 P. M. Studio Meeting.
Meeting.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Mrs. Morton, at home.
Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business.
Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 1255 Bergen Street. 3.30 P. M. District Executive Meeting.

FEB. 16TH.—Manhattan Borough Conference, 48 East 34th Street. 8 P. M.
Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, 301 Henry Street. 8 P. M. Suffrage Club. Open Meeting.
Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington Street. 9 P. M. Young People's Suffrage Forum.

FEB. 17TH.—Manhattan, 13th Assembly District. Parliamentary Law Study Club. Evening. Meeting place will be announced.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, Temporary Headquarters, 96th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Suffrage Meetings, afternoon and evening.

FEB. 18TH.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District, 265 Henry Street, Suffrage Club. 8 P. M.
Manhattan, 7th Assembly District, 443 West 21st Street, home of Mrs. W. H. Corbett, head of Chelsea Branch of the Women's Municipal League. 8 P. M. Speakers: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Charles Farley Winch.

FEB. 19TH.—Leaders' Luncheon, Central Manhattan, Metropolitan Club. 1 P. M. Chairman: Mrs. William Curtis Demorest.
Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.
Brooklyn, 23d Assembly District, Labor Lyceum, Sackman Street, near Liberty. 8 P. M. Suffrage Play and Dance. Speaker either Mrs. Catt or Commissioner Davis.

FEB. 20TH.—Manhattan, 6th Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Unions. Mrs. Levine and Mrs. Rosen.

FEB. 22ND.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. 9 A. M. Canvassing Party. Election District to be announced.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Mrs. Morton, at home.
Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17th West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business.
Brooklyn, Norwegian Suffrage League, 360 Fulton Street, Imperial Hall. Concert and Dance. Tickets, fifty cents each. On sale at Brooklyn Headquarters.

FEB. 23RD.—Luncheon to Manhattan Officers and Chairmen of Committees, 48 East 34th Street. 1 P. M. Hostess: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.
Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, 301 Henry Street. 8 P. M. Suffrage Club. Open Meeting.
Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington Street. 9 P. M. Young People's Suffrage Forum.
Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, Temporary Headquarters, 96th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Suffrage Meetings, afternoon and evening.

FEB. 24TH.—Manhattan, 13th Assembly District, Parliamentary Law Study Club. Evening. Meeting place will be announced.
Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 1620 Church Avenue. 8 P. M. Club 1. Open Meetiug.

FEB. 25TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, Leslie Hall, 83rd Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Speakers: Mrs. Frederic Nathan and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

FEB. 26TH.—Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. Canvassing Bee.

FEB. 27TH.—Manhattan, 6th Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Unions. Mrs. Levine and Mrs. Rosen.

WALL STREET HEADQUARTERS

ON February 10th, at 12 o'clock, there will be a gala opening of the downtown Empire State Campaign Committee Headquarters and lunchroom at 70 Wall Street. These luncheons are going to be no amateur affairs. The very best professional cook and manager to be found have been engaged. It is desired that the most delicious possible repasts shall be associated with suffrage in the minds of the downtown men. The lunches are to be only 25 cents, but the cuisine is to be of the finest. The lunch hours will be from 12 to 2. Mornings and afternoons the Headquarters will be utilized for meetings, district work and general propaganda.

During the lunch hour every day for an indefinite period there will be a speech by some well known suffragist. The suffrage propaganda will be unobtrusive, but persistent.

During the first week there will be many lunches given by distinguished people in the suffrage ranks. A number of ladies are going to return the courtesies which they have received from their men friends and relatives at their lunchrooms and clubs downtown, and are going to entertain all the men they know in the downtown section.

The rooms are to be artistically decorated. The campaign color scheme of blue, white and gold will predominate. A well known artist has painted a suffrage map up to date, with very blue ocean gleaming around the continent. The only spot of darkness in the whole lunchroom will be the unavoidable spots of black with which it is necessary to depict those States which still sit in darkness on the suffrage question; otherwise all will be light, joy, daintiness and delicious feasting. The committee is as follows:

Mrs. Simon Flexner	Mrs. Nelson Holland
Miss Mabel Kittredge	Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw
Miss Virginia Potter	Mrs. Wm. G. Willcox
Miss Rosina Hoyt	Mrs. Alfred J. Eno
Mrs. Gordon Norrie	Mrs. H. Edward Dreier
Mrs. Alfred Hess	Mrs. Henrietta Speke Seeley
Mrs. Charles Tiffany	Miss Willa M. Roberts
Mrs. Joseph Swan	Miss Lavania L. Dock

COMPENSATION

LAST year, it will be remembered, that two organizations of men went on record as opposed to woman suffrage. They were the Retail Liquor Dealers' Assotion of Montana and the Union League Club of New York. With regard to the latter organization, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw has recently received an interesting letter, which we offer to our readers with great pleasure:

"My Dear Mrs. Laidlaw:

"About this time of year I should have been paying my annual dues to the *Union League Club* had I not resigned on account of its action on the equal suffrage question.

"I accordingly take pleasure in sending you a check for the amount of said dues to be used as you may think best in furthering the cause."

Thus the Borough of Manhattan is made richer by a substantial check—and the law of compensation is at work.

CORNELL FOR SUFFRAGE

DR. HELEN OWENS, of the Sixth Campaign District, has recently made a suffrage census of the Cornell faculty members and their wives. One hundred and seventy were questioned who had never before been asked. Of these one hundred and thirty-five signed slips as favorable to woman suffrage, thirty-five were indifferent, five were undecided, and only seventeen were opposed.

When we recall that Cornell has a suffrage club of seventy members who were not included in this canvass, it is safe to predict that the faculty will cast a strong majority vote in favor of suffrage in 1915.

Wall Street Headquarters.

DIRECTORY

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Mrs. Charles P. Howland, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman.

EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY

Headquarters, 8 East 37th St.

Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President.

COLLEGIATE LEAGUE

Headquarters, 128 East 36th St.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President.

MEN'S LEAGUE

Headquarters, 26 Broadway

Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, President.

CAMPAIGN DISTRICTS

Mrs. Raymond Brown, Chairman, Second Campaign District.

Miss Leila Stott, Chairman, Third Campaign District, 59 Maiden Lane, Albany.

Mrs. F. G. Paddock, Chairman, Fourth Campaign District, Malone, N. Y.

Miss Harriet May Mills, Chairman, Fifth Campaign District, 29-30 Aldrich Block, Syracuse.

Mrs. Helen B. Owens, Chairman, Sixth Campaign District, 110 Westburn Lane, Ithaca.

Mrs. A. C. Clement, Chairman, Seventh Campaign District, 56 Clinton Avenue, Rochester.

Mrs. F. J. Shuler, Chairman, Eighth Campaign District, 198½ Franklin Street, Buffalo.

Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Chairman, Ninth Campaign District, 249 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers.

Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Chairman, Tenth Campaign District, 35 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. George Notman, Chairman, Eleventh Campaign District, Carl Building, Troy, N. Y.

Miss Lucy C. Watson, Chairman, Twelfth Campaign District, 249 Genesee Street, Utica.

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